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ET. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt Does Mr. Cleveland know when he has

The United States Senate is quite a potent factor the appointment of Supreme

had enough, or will he invite another de-

Next time Mr. Cleveland will not put the bribe in Senators' pockets until he has

cured the service. Evidence accumulates that Gen. Fred Kneffer, of this city, is not sitting up nights to love Mr. Walter Q. Gresham.

The only thing for the President to do now is to recall the appointments with which he tried to bribe Senators.

Mr. Cleveland has shown a good deal more

anxiety to humiliate Senator Hill than he has to fill the vacant Supreme judgeship. Senator Voorhees may back and fill

the sugar question, but in his affection for the Whisky Ring there is "no variableness, peither shadow of turning." Those people in Newark, N. J., who hold

meetings to pray that Wilson bill times may pass by seem to have forgotten that its authors are below the prayer gauge. Mr. John Y. McKane testified the other

day that "I am a Democrat." It was not necessary. The fact that he was guilty election frauds was proof enough of that. It is said that the cuckoo element

the House is strong enough to defeat any measure to which the President is opposed. How about Bland's seigniorage swindle? If Mr. Cleveland had boldly made a prom-

ise to make Senators the appointments they desired after they had paid for them, he might have secured Peckham's confirma-

It was the wild horses of the House that Harrison thought Mr. Cleveland would have the most trouble with, but it the Senatorial team, after all, that kicks over the traces.

The Journal is glad to hear that Professor Wilson, author of the Wilson bill, getting better. It wishes it could say as much for American industry and traffic, which he has paralyzed.

The manner in which Mr. Cleveland spent the evening after he heard the result of the Peckham vote is not definitely stated, but there is reason for the belief that he did not attend prayer meeting.

If the nine hundred who are engaged in gnashing of teeth and howling because there are only a dozen places under Post-- Sahm which he can dispose of ha been reading the Journal the past six months they would have known that fact

Republicans, as such, can afford to smile at the widening chasm between the Demo eratic President and the Democratic Senators, but as citizens they can only look with disgust at the petty ward heeler methods of Buffalo and Albany introduced by Cleveland and Hill into the Senate of the United States.

Not only are there lists of aspirants for the Republican ticket in Marion county, but it is gratifying to know that the rivalry between the contestants is of the most friendly character. The aspirants for the leading offices are saying so kind things of each other that those who may be feated in convention can claim that they nominated the successful ones.

If the assent of the Argentine Republi to the selection of President Cleveland as arbitrator of the disputed boundary be tween that country and Brazil was a compliment to him, its employment of Mr. Josiah Quincy to represent its cause before the arbitrator is anything but a compliment. It is a plain indication that the Argentine government expects to profit by Mr. Quincy's friendly personal and political relations with the President. Under the circumstances it was indelicate and improper for Mr. Quincy to accept the emand if Mr. Cleveland has proper sense of propriety he will give Mr. to understand that he does not wish him to appear in the matter. A sensitive man would resent such an attempt to influence him in so delicate and important

The successful negotiation of the \$600,000 of overdue bonds by Controller Trusler with the Indiana Trust Company is an event of first importance to the taxpayers of Indianapolis. It means an annual reduction in the interest of these bonds from \$43,800 to \$24,000, or \$19,800. In addition, he has secured \$10,187.50 as premium, which practically reduces the interest on the \$600,000 the first year to less than \$14,000. Last April the Sullivan regime negotiated a \$621,000 an, bearing 41/2 per cent. interest, at par,

take the bonds. This favorable loan has been made in the face of a secret attempt to injure the credit of Indianapolis in the money market. The negotiation of this large loan and the taking of it by a home trust company make a complete vindication the credit of the city. The Controller is entitled to much credit for the success of the negotiation, and that success is another proof of his exceptional qualification for the most important office he holds. It is also cause for congratulation that Indianapolis has a banking house of the ability and the influence in the money market which enables it to be the successful competitor i a competition with houses in the East.

FACT VERSUS THEORY.

In 1892 the people voted upon a theory; now, in eighteen months, they find themselves confronted with a condition. They were as the man was, well, but wanting to be better, took a medicine and died. During Harrison's administration and under laws then enacted and approved by him, the manufacturing interests of this country never were more prosperous, and gave employment to thousands of people who, under the acts, threats and uncertainties of Democratic domination are now out of employment, and they are asking, yes, demanding, employment or wages and support of and from the public. wheat that By-The dollar-a-bushel num and his coagitators promised the farmer now finds a slow market at less than 60 cents. The mechanic who was promised 40 cents an hour and eight hours a day, now seeks work and help at less than half that sum. The daily laborer who was assured that under a Democratic administration he would soon be able to own his own home, is now seeking the aid of public charity to help him find food for himself and his family. The Harrison administration reduced the public debt in its four years \$259,074,200, and left a full treasury; this is contrasted with a depleted treasury and an increase of the bonded debt of fifty millions in less than one year of Cleveland, and yet the evil has just begun. The war taxes that were abolished after the surrender of Lee are to be reimposed by a Confederate Congress, changed in location from Richmond to Washington. The free breakfast table of 1890 is to be charged with duties on sugar now, and on tea and coffee later. The wool grower who had a benefit conferred by the McKinley bill, is to be met in his market with the free fleeces of foreign flocks. The Indiana farmer and producer of corn and wheat, which, under reciprocity treaties, would find a foreign market, is met with an adverse tariff which prevents their export and thereby limits the demand and lessens prices. The home markets that grew out of the employment of thousands of men and women in the great manufacturing industries of the country are closed, be cause of the products of cheaper and pauper labor from abroad, and our own me chanics and their families go cold and hun-

Of course, the theories of college professors like Chairman Wilson and the impracticable teachers of political economy of the schools, who know nothing of practical life, look well on paper and sound well in lectures, and might do in a land where men and women grew feathers and lived on bread fruit and bananas, but are not suited to the conditions left to the descendants of Adam and Eve, upon whom it is imposed to earn their food and shelter by the sweat of their faces. The Tom Johnsons of the Henry George single tax theorists want free trade, but Mr. Johnson will not give up his protected patents, the purchased results of other men's brain, and out of which he makes hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. The Cobden Club preachers and apostles of Great Britain are free traders, because her overpopulated districts must have employment in shops and factories to pay in exported wares for the food of her consuming millions. There is at no time in he home territory a three months' supply of food for her people and their cattle. If native or foreign fleets should close her ports for three months her people would perish. Not so in this country. If the United States were cut off from communication with rest of the earth no industry need stop and no one need suffer. Our own self-dependence would generate works, wants and industries that would give employment to all the people we have, and in that condition we would cease to be the dumping ground for the Socialists, Anarchists and unemployed of other countries, and we would be free from the demagogy of the Wilsons, By-Georges, Blounts and Clevelands. These happy exemptions would be an am

gry to bed.

ple compensation for all the deprivations of

THE REJECTION OF PECKHAM. The action of the Senate in rejecting the nomination of Mr. Peckham for Justice of the United States Supreme Court must not be attributed wholly to political causes. does indeed emphasize the bitterness the Democratic factional fight in New York and will tend to widen the breach between the Cleveland and Hill wings of the party but it also shows that the Republican Senators are determined to assert their prerogative of voting against any man for Supreme Judge whom they do not believe to be sound in principle and well fitted for the position. It has been shown to the satisfaction of Republican Senators that Mr. Peckham is not only unsound on some important constitutional questions, but that he is unfitted by nature, temperament and habit for a position on the Supreme Bench. The New York Sun says that the name of Mr. Peckham would never have occurred to any member of the bar in that city as a suitable man for the place, and that his temperament and lack of judicial mind render him conspicuously unfit. "A man of more thoroughly unphilosophic mind," says the Sun, "could not be found. He cannot look at a question apart from his own prejudices; and his intellectual perversity would be hardly less dangerous in a judge than moral corruption itself." All questions of party politics aside, the Republicans were fully justified in voting against

the confirmation of Mr. Peckham. The country has no interest in the political fight between the President and Senator Hill, but it has a right to demand that public interests shall not be made to suffer thereby. The vacancy on the Supreme

could have been and would have been if Mr. Cleveland had nominated a good man for the place without reference to his desire to gratify his revenge and put an indignity on Senator Hill. There are a score of lawyers in New York city and a hundred in the circuit any one of whom the Senate would have confirmed without hesitation. It was not necessary for the President to nominate an anti-Cleveland Democrat. It was only necessary that he should nominate a well-equipped and competent man not identified with either faction. But this was not what Mr. Cleveland wanted. He wanted to humiliate Senator Hill, and to do this he has sent in the names of two persons who were objectionable for several reasons and excellent candidates for rejection. He knew that the New York Senators would make a bitter fight against both Hornblower and Peckham, and he had no right to expect that Republican Senators would vote for their confirmation. He has been fairly beaten twice, and he should own it. It is time for the factional fight to stop. Let Mr. Cleveland put his personal animosities aside and nominate some man who is qualified for the position, and whose personal or political record will invite support instead of opposition, and he will be confirmed at once. Let him do this and let us have done with the scandalous spectacle of a President trying to bribe, Senators with official patronage to confirm an unfit nomination simply to gratify his pique.

ANOTHER RAILROAD MAN HEARD

FROM. The depression of business during the last year has made itself very sensibly felt in the earnings of railroads, and prominent railroad men do not seem to doubt as to the cause. Looking at the matter from a strictly business point o view they are forced to the conclusion that the prospect of the passage of the Wilson bill is the main factor in the paralysis of trade that has operated so disastrously on the transportation business. It has no been long since President Ingalls, of the C., C., C. & St. L. Railway Company, gave very free expression to this opinion, and now comes a similar expression from an other prominent railroad man. President T. B. Blackstone, of the Chicago & Alton railway, takes occasion in his annual report to roundly score the policy of the Democratic party, which he holds responsible for the depression of the railroad business in common with all others. After presenting a statement showing the falling off of the company's business in 1893

It is hardly necessary to say that the reduction in the number of passengers and in the number of tons of freight carried was caused by the general paralysis which has existed in commercial and industria enterprises during the greater part of the year. We, however, enter upon the new year with the necessaries of life in great abundance, and nearly all of them can be purchased at prices lower than ever be fore in this country. Never before has there been so great an accumulation of idle money or so many idle workmen seeking employment. For the resumption of business activity there appears but one element lacking. The essential element is confidence in the wisdom of our representatives in Congress, who are now engaged in formulating a radical departure from the policy of protection to American industries, under which the industrial classes, including all who are dependent upon manual labor in this country, have for many years enjoyed a greater degree of pros-perity than has been enjoyed by similar classes of persons in any other country in the world. Although the declared object of the change is ultimate free trade, it is hoped that such progress as shall be made in that direction by the present Congress will soon be defined by congressional enactment, and that thereafter, for a few months at least, it will afford a basis upon which business can and will be gradually resumed. A certain amount of railroad transportation is indispensable, and whether the railroads in this country shall hereafter be employed in transporting American or imported goods is a matter of little consequence to them compared with its importance to other interests which are involved in the impending

The remarkable thing about this declaration is that it occurs not in a political speech or even in a St. Jackson anniversa ry speech, but in the annual report of the president of a railroad to the stockholders. Mr. Blackstone is not talking politics but business, and as a railroad man he does not hesitate to hold the party in power responsible for the great falling off in the receipts of his road during the past year The railroad men of the country do not seem to be deeply impressed with the wisdom of the Democratic party in pushing its free-trade propaganda.

THE PATRONAGE SCANDAL.

The use which Mr. Cleveland has recently been making of patronage to influence Sen ators upon the vote for the confirmation of Mr. Peckham has been so patent that all except his thick-and-thin defenders admi it, even to his recent civil-service support ers. The President's course in this respec has been so notorious that it has becom the subject of conversation among Democratic Senators. One Senator who was supposed to be hostile to Peckham . has de clared during the last week that every person recommended by him had been appointed, "except one girl who wants to be teacher in an Indian school." Senator Daniel, of Virginia, had been laboring in vair for eight months to secure the appointment of a friend as consul, but had been told that his State had more than its share, and had abandoned the project. His friend has been nominated and another particular friend for United States marshal, which was equally unexpected. In political circles in Washington the nomination of Mr. Sahm for postmaster in this city was regarded as open bid for the vote of Senyesterday's ballot Turpie, and proved the correctness of the surmise. Since his inauguration the President has not only ignored the recommendations of the Missouri Senators, but he has frequently named other men whom they openly opposed. Within two weeks these Senators have been literally suffocated with patronage, the President' appointing for one of them the notorious rebel bushwhacker, Shelby, and for the other his brother-inlaw, a man alleged to be unfit for the office. Appointments which Senator Vest had urged for months, and which had practically been denied him, were made the past week. Both Arkansas Senators, who voted against the confirmation of Hornblower, have been surprised with all the appointments which have been withheld the past eight months. Nor has the President stopped with Democratic Senators. A Republican Senator who called to represent the wishes of constituents about the selection of an appointee, remarked that

in question, and the name was sent to the Senate forthwith. The name of a Beard, who had been nominated for postmaster in Danville, Ill., has been withdrawn in the expectation of conciliating Senator

These are a few of the items of current gossip about the Capitol and the hotels Washington, where everybody regards such action on the part of the President as attempts to use the patronage to bribe Senators. There has never been anything like it before.

MAJOR GORDON'S LETTER TO GEN. DUNN.

The Journal publishes to-day a letter written nearly twelve years ago by Maj. Jonathan W. Gordon to his life-long and intimate personal friend, Gen. W. McKee Dunn, of Washington city. They are both dead now. A copy of the letter was committed to a mutual friend, with permission to publish at his discretion. He thinks the proper time has come. It will be read for his sake with interest by the numerous personal friends of Major Gordon who yet remain, and with no less interest by those who have come into active life long since. The elections of 1882 had gone, more less, against the Republicans in all the States, largely on account of the disaffections of a class of men who were politically too pure to submit to what they chose to call the bossism of party leaders, and yet without a single political measure that they could condemn. The secret was that they were disconcerted and soured because they themselves could not be leaders. At the next presidential election the electoral vote was cast for Mr. Cleveland, chiefly through the disaffection of Republicans in New York, giving that State to him by a plurality of less than 1,200, while lacking more than 40,000 of a majority, and the electoral votes of other States, Indiana included. were obtained in the same way.

What Major Gordon so graphically predicted as to the probable outcome in case of the government passing into the hands of the Democratic party is now history. The South, the brains of the party, is in complete control. In the language of the writer, "The lost cause has found itself," and already the policy of retaining power by usurpation is in exercise. What else are the schemes of gerrymander and bailot-box stuffing, and the repeal of the only law which has preserved even the semblance of honest elections without pretending to substitute another? The violence by which Green Smith usurped the presidency of the Indiana Senate and other revolutionary measures often resorted to are only a part of the scheme he alludes to of holding pow-

er after being outvoted by the people. His revelation of the original scheme of the secessionists will be new to many. It accounts as nothing else could for much of the policy of Mr. Buchanan, which was at the time charitably attributed to stupidity, and it accounts no less for a type of Democratic oratory and acts in the Indiana Legislature in 1863, as well as for the his toric speech of Mr. Hendricks in the Metropolitan Theater that year, which were bitter invectives against what they called coer-

The letter is worth reading and worth studying in the light of the twelve years' developments of Democratic policy which have transpired since the letter was written. The present outlook indicates that the common people now see what Major Gordon saw at the time of writing, and that in just the twelve years from their cowardly. arrender to the Democratic party through the carpings and fault-findings of disappointed ambition, they will rise in their strength, as they did when the firing upon Fort Sumter announced the purpose of the rebels, and rebuke the party whose policy is dictated by those who were so lately in arms against the Nation.

That excellent but long-time Anglomaniac organ, the New York Evening Post, is delighted to find in the last address of Gen. Harrison evidence that "protection is essentially and viciously socialistic." It then quotes the following from that address:

The Republican theory has been all along that it was right to so legislate as to provide work, employment, comfort to the American workingman. We believe that the national government has a duty to perform in this respect as well as the City Council and the Board of County Commis-

If the most venerable free-trade organ in the United States does not urge that cities shall provide employment as far as possible for the unemployed at the present time it is an exception to the free-trade press in the country. Why it is not "essentially and viciously socialistic" for cities to vote money to find employment for men which they would not do in ordinary times, and is 'essentially and viciously socialistic' for the general government to enact tariff laws which will secure the people of this country the traffic which the employment and are required to supply the home markets, is one of the things which nobody in this country except an Anglomaniac can find out. It is not socialistic to vote \$1,000,-000 to public works in New York city that the unemployed may not starve; but it is socialistic to enact general laws which will give labor full employment in factory, mine and on farm to supply the home market! Then, the voting of money to improve harbors and to support lighthouses, to maintain fish commissions, life-saving stations, the Weather Bureau, etc., is open to the objection of being socialistic. Still, if it is "viciously socialistic" to adopt a financial system which will give the American markets to the American people, the Republican party gratefully accepts the stigma and leaves to the Anglomaniac organ all the glory there is in advocating a tariff bill which has paralyzed the industries of the country and deprived the government of revenue.

The Ohio Republican convention pledged the Republican Legislature to submit a resolve to the people to amend the Constitution so as to have sessions of the Legislature once in two years. Governor McKinley earnestly urged the Legislature to keep the pledge, and the Assembly has passed the resolution, but the Senate holds back. Meantime the Republican press all over the State make it so clear that ninetenths of the people desire the proposed at that price the contractor would not Bench should have been filled long ago. It | would be a good thing to appoint the man change that if the Senate refuses it will | prima donna dislikes very much the En-

be a case of pledge breaking and of utterly ignoring the wishes of the people.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: What is the aggregate of the gold certificates issued by the treasury now out-standing? 2. What guarantee have the holders of these certificates for their payment after the reserve has been paid out on demand? 3. Is the credit of the Nation back of a government bond any better than the credit back of a gold certificate which it promises to pay on demand?

1. The aggregate of gold certificates,

Feb. 1, was \$77,093,769. 2. The gold certificate is issued upon a deposit of coin by the person to whom it is issued. If a man prefers \$10,000 of paper certificates to the effect that he has deposited \$10,000 in gold coin, to that coin, he can take it to a subtreasury and get the certificates. There is a \$10 gold piece in the treasury for every \$10 gold certificate unredeemed. The reserve has nothing to do with the gold certificates whatever. The reserve was created to redeem the greenbacks, and has been used, also, to redeem the coin certificates issued for the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman law. 3. So long as the interest on the bond is paid in accordance with the promise on its face, and the greenback or coin certificate is redeemed on demand on the terms specified on its face, one is as safe as the other. There is no room for a flat money assumption there.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Is it true that Northern States which have been under Democratic control since the war have increased their indebtedness?

Most of the Northern States have either wiped out their debts since the war or materially reduced them, and all of them, except New Jersey and Indiana, have had Republican Legislatures nearly all the time. Indiana is the only State that has increased its debt since the war, and that has been under Democratic control when the increase has been made.

Luther Benson has secured for a friend of his an appointment as fourth-class postmaster in Indiana. This is more than Senator Turple has been able to do up to the time Mr. Thompson was "fired" for a special purpose. Turple should employ Benson.

John Overmyer, of North Vernon, saysut, come to think of it, it doesn't make an atom of difference to any one what John Overmyer says. As a politician he is

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Somewhat Similar. Like the life of a watch is the life of man As it runs its appointed race, When his works are ended and all run

Then the coroner takes his case. Where It Fails.

Watts-What do you think of this theory that a man is what he eats? Potts-It doesn't always work to perfection. For instance, when a Congressman eats crow it makes a cuckoo of him.

She Knew Better. Mr. Wickwire-I suppose that Mrs. Lease will make it all up, now that she has gained her point against the Governor. Mrs. Wickwire-That shows how little you know about it. There never was a woman on earth who could forgive a man she had conquered.

He Had Been There.

Mrs. Jason-I wonder what them city folks won't do next? I see in the paper that they are having vaccination bees now. Mr. Jason-I guess about the time they get vaccinated real good and hard by a healthy bumblebee, they won't want no more of it for a while.

THE INDIANA PRESS.

There are sixteen ounces to the pound on Republicanism everywhere this -Frankfort News. There is not an apologist in the Repub-

lican party to-day. They all belong to the Democratic party.-Delphi Journal.

The repeal of the federal election law has been accomplished and Democracy lets down the bars for all kinds of crime against the ballot.-Danville Republican. The author of the Wilson bill evidently thought we needed a rest after thirty years of prosperity, push and plenty. The rest is growing monotonous.-Plainfield Progress. LaGrange county has not had a Democratic official for half a century. It has good county buildings, has no county debt and has no delinquent tax list for publication this year.-Auburn Dispatch.

Senators who are tempted to vote for men and measures which their consciences condemn, by offers of presidential "pie," should brace up by singing the good old hymn, "Yield not to Temptation."-New Castle Courier.

When the income tax was needed to furnish means to put down the rebellion the Democratic party persistently opposed it, but where it is needed to aid in putting down home industries the party favors it. -Owen County Journal.

We would like to suggest to the many "out of the Democratic harness" next fall that now is the best time in the world to take a stand with the party of prosperity and progress.-Washington Gazette. Dekalb county carries \$70,000 debt, levies 55 cents on each \$100 for county purposes, Democracy is strong-shouldered over there. Over here they are so weak that they sometimes whine though they never had any county debt to carry, have fine public buildings and have a county levy nearly one-half less .- LaGrange Standard.

Sim Coy, the Democratic martyr, whom Judge Woods and a jury sent to the penitentiary for forging an election tally-sheet in the interest of his party, has at last been vindicated. The law under which he was indicted and punished has been repealed by a Democratic Congress and a Democratic President with great enthusi-

asm.-Steuben Republican. There is need of a spelling reform all over the country. It would surprise many good people who believe we are making much progress in the arts and sciences, and in general knowledge nowadays, to see the outrageous, the outlandish construction of words that come to the newspaper office in communications from persons who consider themselves pretty well educated, and who occupy important positions in the community .- South Bend Tribune.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. An Englishwoman who recently died had

spent \$20,000 in one year on dress. Among

the items in these enormous bills were hats at \$425, stockings at \$35 a pair and parasols which cost \$30 each. President Carnot does not care much for the fuss and flummery of official life. They built a separate entrance to his box at the Theater Francais so he should not be jostled by the common crowd, but he re-

fused to use it, and so the new entrance was bricked up again. Every month, it is said, Mrs. Parnell sends a fresh wreath of white roses and maidenhair fern to the grave of the late Irish leader at Glasnevin, Dublin, and attached to the wreath there is always a card with the same inscription-"My idol,

my king, my husband." There is no more regular attendant at the House of Lords when sitting than the Archbishop of Canterbury, who makes it a rule to be in his place punctually at 4 o'clock. His Grace considers it a duty, as head of the church, to be always prepared to answer questions which may be put to him as primate.

Not every one has so successful a method with the autograph fiend as Alexandre Dumas has. Prince Metternich once requested an autograph of him. Dumas wrote in his best round hand: "Received from Prince Metternich twenty-five bottles of his oldest Johannisberg." Metternich sent the wine with good grace.

Calve, the famous prima donna, although she calls herself "Mme.," is not married. "I have been too busy to marry," she says. "In Europe a woman is called madam when she ceases to look like a girl. That is why

glish title for unmarried women. "'Yes, miss,' for instance; is there any expression less pleasing to the ear?" Queen Victoria is said never to lose her

temper with her inferiors, but her servants

know that household arrangements must go as by clockwork or the royal lady speedily knows the reason why. As a rule, she calls them by their Christian names and encourages them to speak freely. Little Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, lives in a stately but rat-haunted old palace, once the town hall of Amsterdam. She doesn't have a very good time as a girl, and one of the apocryphal stories of her is that she scolded her doll this way: "Now be good or I'll turn you into a queen and you won't ever have any more good times." One of the most striking phenomena of the Adirondack region is the carrying power of the human voice in still weather upon the lakes, great and small. Persons ashore easily hear the ordinary conversation of others who are so far out upon the lake as to be undistinguishable, and, as a great many Adirondack visitors habitually riolate the law touching the slaughter of

When I was young, my wife she called Me "darling," ducky," "sweet," But nowadays my pet name is-

leer, all such offenders are extremely care-

ful not even to whisper a word that might

betray their guilt when rowing upon the

"Whydon'tyouwipeyourfeet!" Boston Transcript. Her husband had gone to the far-off West, And a friend came round to cheer 'Oh, he's all right," the lady replied, "Wherever he is, he is near.

-Detroit Free Press. SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Life has been awfully injured when it looks only back .- David Swing. Congress has left the Hawaiian throne in an exposed condition .- Atlanta Constitu-

It is supposed that a hen lays an egg because she can't stand it on end .- Texas Siftings. It would puzzle an onion to understand what there is about a rose that people like.-Ram's Horn.

When a friend turns out not to be trump, then is the time to discard him. -Boston Transcript Speak gently to the erring or you won't get an invitation to the killing of the fatted calf.-Elmira Gazette. It would be so much safer if a man and

woman could understand each other better.-Galveston News. Liliuokalani has not been quite so chipper since she failed to make connections with her chopper .- Washington Post. It was a Manitoba high-school boy who said there were four zones-frigid, horrid, temperate and intemperate.-Lynn Item. To the average sinner, with such weather as this, the privations of the lenten season become doubly oppressive.-Philadel-

phia Press. She-You say he is unpopular? He-Unpopular. He is so unpopular that when he has a cold nobody offers him a remedy for it.-Brooklyn Life. An Ohio girl eloped with a locomotive

last week. It was not strictly a love match, but there was a tender attachment. -Kansas City Journal There are people whose greatest pleasure n experiencing religion, as it is called lies in the opportunity it gives them of bragging of their past misdeeds.-Boston

COMFORT FOR CLEVELAND.

Transcript.

He Stands in Need of It-A Conference of Sympathy Suggested.

John Russell Young, in New York Herald. Happlly, there is a fissure of light on the sombre horizon. I mean the warm assent of the English press. Every morning brings the cabled bulletin of adulation from London, dear, let us hope, to the President's troubled heart. No President, with the exception of Andrew Johnson when he was seeking to overthrow Congress with his mandate about the Constitution and bankrupt the Treasury with his mad theories on finance, has won such praise from over the sea. If this felicity could compensate for the recent elections even a conference of sympathy would not be timely. But as the President reads the plaudits of the London Times, as he revels the acclaim of a public opinion which dreaded Jackson, detested Lincoln and calumniated Grant, there comes the memory of those woeful election returns from Pennsylvania and New York. He may well say: "What comfort to me these airs from heaven when I must hear those blasts from hell?

It is a time for a political truce, for

soothing words to a driven President. If under the judicious and sanguine guidance of Mr. Halstead the conference could bring an estimable chief magistrate to the realization of a few Washingtonian Jacksonian facts, it would have a personal as well as an historical value. There have been great men since Agamemnon, and we may have one in the White House, but let us not despise the fathers and their teachings. The people are not unfriendly to the President, and would shelter him from injustice. They would be in touch with him. through a telescope. They have an oldfashioned prejudice that Cabinet Ministers should be taken from the party leadersand not from New England fishing smacks or from the offices of corporations; that they should be statesmen rather than They love the old flag with a clumsy adoration and resent its down at the bidding of resentment or caprice. They have read that silver was good enough for Abraham, and have a vague, misty idea that a precious meta should not be debased and a dominant American industry destroyed to redeem the fortunes of the bankrupt government of They revere the Supreme Court voters who will announce themselves as and shudder at the idea of a nomination to that lofty station becoming the guerdon of a politicians' brawl. They have a clinging faith in the financial legislation, which, coming down to us from Chase and Fes senden through a long line of Republican statesmen, brought the country under Harrison to the highest point of prosperity They believe that the President should accept the lessons of the late elections, give his mandate to the choughs and crows and abandon those cabalistic experiments in statesmanship which add to the people's burdens. Thus believeing they feel that Mr. Cleveland might not only justify the hopes awakened by the conservative character of his first administration, but live in history as a President, unfortunate, perhaps, but with good intentions, a President who could not dissever himself from the body of death called Democracy, and who failed because it was not in the economy of civilized and patriotic government that this olitical conglomeration which gave him power could be other than a curse to the Republic.

> Some Day, Somehow. Some day, somehow," the hour is dead When I looked into loving eyes, And kissed the whisp'ring lips that said These words to me. And if the ties Then made are broken; if the breast, Then warm with life, is pulseless now, still will think that God knows best, And that we'll meet, "some day, some-

Until that time I still will know That wheresoe'er in heavenly care That pure and radiant soul may go, My thoughts will follow. Everywhere I'll hear that voice, so low and sweet, Just as I seem to hear it now: I'll hear the fall of fairy feet, I'll hear the words, "some day, some

Upon the mantelplece I see The picture of a fair, sweet face, And though the ilps are sealed, to me They speak with more than tender grace. question not the mystic spell-But hark! How clear the accents now. Tis not the language of farewell; 'Tis trusting love's "some day, somehow."

And so I fondly hope 'twill be-Not now, but sometime; after life Is finished and eternity Dawns on the soul. The toil and strife of time once ended, then comes rest, Such as we do not dream of now: And then will come to me the test Of all, my love, "some day, somehow."

tured to characterize the storm before finding out what their honored leader thought of it. This independence needs curbing. So

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Getting Reckless.

The cuckoo press is getting reckless.

Some of the White House newspapers ven-

look out for squalls. Echo Answers. New York Commercial Advertiser It is now admitted by the distinguished

editor of marper's Weekly that the Demo-

cratic party is a failure. When was it a

The "Independent" Ideal. Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Harper's Weekly is now the ideal "independent" political paper. It lambastes Cleveland one week and gushes over him MAJOR GORDON'S PROPHECY.

Prediction of Pera involved in the Return of the Democratic Party to Power.

No man was better known in Indianapolis, and few throughout the State, than the late Major Jonahan W. Gordon, who died seven or eight years ago. Just after the fall elections of 1882 he wrote the appended letter, in which he predicted the return of the Democracy to power in the Nation. and the evils that would flow therefrom.

The letter is dated Nov. 9, 1882, and reads: "My Dear Friend-It is now two days since the election closed which ended the hopes of the Republican party for at least twelve years, and until another great war shall close the fate either of it or of the United States. The Democratic party will return to power, and return without bringing fruits meet for repentance. It is still in the gall of bitterness and the bonds of iniquity. It is a strange organism. The solid South is its body, head, mind, passion and soul, and will, in the future, as in the past, dictate its policy. Northern Democracy will be no more than the tail of the dog which will wag it at pleasure. Any one who knows the spirit of the South knows what will come of it. The people there are still full of the old leaven of secession and will find their opportunity in the triumph of the Democratic party. The lost cause will have a resurrection. It will find itself. The only one question about which I have any doub is the form in which the final struggle will

"First-It seems most likely to me to

come in the form of a struggle to remain

in power when it has been voted out. The friends of the Constitution and of the country will, in that case, have the disadvantage of a fight against apparent authority. "Second-It may come to prevent a dis-solution of the Union and a recognition of the secession by a Democratic administration. This was the original plan of the Democratic party in 1860 and 1861, as I am well informed from within the conspiracy. Secession was to have been completed by all the slave States before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration and the Confederacy organized and recognized by Mr. Buchanan, and then, in case Mr. Lincoln's administration attempted to restore the Union, the contest would have taken the shape of a war to subjugate a foreign state whose independence our own government had recognized Such an injustice was to have been resisted by the Democrats of the North, and so an internecine war inaugurated there, while the South, as an independent power, would have thrown its weight into the struggle, destroyed the administration and restored the Union by the conquest of the now seceding States. This would have enabled slave-holders to reorganize it on their own plan. This infernal scheme was only deeated by the cowardice of Governor Magotfin, of Kentucky. He declared the neutrality of Kentucky and so spoiled the most utterly diabolical scheme of treason the world ever saw. Such a scheme may come of the Democratic party's triumph. They are as fit now for consummat-

"Third-It may come, as before, in a Republican administration's attempt to restore a ruined Union-ruined by the incompetency and wickedness of the Democratio party. One of these results lies in the womb of the future, ready to be born if the Democratic party returns to power, a thing I now regard as inevitable. "Now, who are responsible for it all? is painful to think of. The nice men our party have done it all. They hate bosses so much that they vote for the restoration of a party that is nothing if not a machine managed and run by bosses. They are so nice in their sense of cleanness that a fly speck on the window of our Republican house drives them out of it in all the zeal of offended decency, and into the Democratic stable, whose floors and windows are foul with the dung of all the Democratic oxen of the land for sixty vears. They prefer the worst of all poparties to the best of all because they can find in it some trace or taint of human weakness and sin. They are too good for this earth in their own estimation, and hence, with all the force of natural selection, unite with that human social organism that hangs round and in the dismal twilight, and smoke, and stenches that make malarious the horrible purlieus of hell, whither it tends. To them we are to owe it that the country is again to slide down from the tableland of prosperity and honor to the fens and bogs of national bankruptcy and shame, and at last to final

ing it as in 1881, and far better prepared to do it.

"I am growing old and shall not survive the ruin of my country, but the picture I have drawn will reveal itself when the curtain of the future is rolled up. It is the true effigy of the coming time. "Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical

And coming events cast their shadows be-"Gen. W. McKee Dunn, Washington, D. C."

NED MURPHY AND WIFE.

Their Unique Temperance Campaign in the New England States. The current number of Harper's Weekly contains an interesting sketch of Thomas

Edward Murphy and his wife, the wellknown temperance workers, from which the following extracts are taken: The story of "Ned" Murphy's campaign n Connecticut, now about a year old, can e told briefly so far as mere figures can tell it. The total number of pleage signers is about 80,000. This army of blue ribbon wearers is thus distributed among the princities of the State: New Haven, 12 .-

00; Hartford, 15,000; Waterbury, 10,000; Meriden, 6,000; New Britain, 5,000; Winsted, 1,-The remaining thousands are distributed among the smaller towns, especially manufacturing places, which have been visited en route, sometimes only for a single night. While it is no doubt true that a very large percentage of these blue ribbon wearers are women, children and men who were, in the real sense of an abused word, "moderate drinkers," it is also true that a very great number of them were incipient drunkards, and workingmen who drank to excess, wasting the money needed for the support of their families. The persistence of the Murphy sentiment after Murphy has gone is attested by the fact that New Britain, a city of over 20,000, South Mancheswhere are the big Cheney silk mills, and East Hartford, all voted "no license the recent election, largely owing to the indirect influence of his work. The word "indirect" is used advisedly. It is one of the wonders of the Murphy campaign that it raises no "issues" and avoids antagonisms. It can be monopolized by no party or sect. Its platform is broad enough for Catholic and Protestant, priest and minister, to stand on it side by side. It permits no denunciation of the "moderate drinker"-though he may at time be strongly argued with-and forbids abuse even of the saloon keeper. The Murphy movement is a revelation of toleration, viewed in the light of the usual temperance agitation. Then the charm of Murphy's complete formality grows constantly. He treats his audience as one big family and enters upon all sorts of personal details. His favorite climax, "Isn't that so, Maggie?" at first grates unpleasantly, especially * when one looks at Mrs. Murphy, a quiet, attractive, well-dressed, well-bred little woman. But soon one comes to take it as the most natural thing in the world, and appreciates how without that familiarity the effect might be missed. And indeed Mrs. Murphy is herself a great factor in her husband's success. She "keeps tab" on all his stories, arranges a hundred details for him and by a warning or encouraging glance restrains or directs him when he is seemingly most at the mercy of the spontaneous movings of his own spirit. Coming from a home of wealth and refinement Pittsburg, the daughter of Captain Vandegrift, of the United Pipe Lines Company, Mrs. Murphy shows a devotion to her husband and to the cause which has in it a touch of romance, and which draws many hearts to her. It seems impossible to imagine Murphy or the Murphy movement without her quiet, effective, gracious aid. It is now some ten years since "Ned" Murphy began his unique career. While acting as his father's secretary during a temperance campaign in England-then a mere boy of something over twenty-the father was called suddenly away, leaving him to do the work alone. His whole stock in trade was one set speech, already delivered. There was nothing for him to do but to throw away speechifying and to "get up and talk." He found that he could

on temperance ever since. The Oil Octopus.

"talk," and with a few intervals devoted

to private business he has been "talking"

Philadelphia Inquirer A certain fixed and pathetic public interest always attaches to the rumor that another rival of the Standard Oil Company has sprung up. It is the same interest which is felt when a man begins to talk about swallowing his tongue and burying himself until a crop of barley can grow upon his grave, or an equally heroic person comes along and announces his intention to make a journey in a flying machine. No one necessarily doubts the man's sincerity. But the cynical manner in which his judgment is reviewed would shame Mephis-There have been any number of rivals of the Standard Oil Company organization begun thrifty and not too scrupulous career. There will probably be some more. But those which are yet to come will sleep in the same graveyard where their predecessors have gone and their very names will be forgotten. concerned the Standard S I ends, top and bottom and all sides.